

III. *Descriptions of some Species of Cassididæ new to science.* By J. S. BALY, F.L.S.

[Read 4th March, 1872.]

THE insects described in the present paper have been (with only two exceptions) collected by Mr. Buckley, during his recent expeditions to Ecuador; many of the species, although differing sufficiently in structural characters, and in several instances, belonging to distinct genera, show a remarkable similarity in their markings and coloration, being another instance of the well-known fact, that insects coming from the same locality often follow, to a certain extent, a common pattern in the arrangement of the colour on the surface of the bodies.

There are yet some other species collected by Mr. Buckley, not here described, remaining in my collection; these I hope to make the subject of a future paper.

List of Species.

<i>Dolichotoma instabilis</i> , Ecuador.		<i>Mesomphalia perjucunda</i> , Ecuador.
„ <i>sericea</i> , „		„ <i>emorsitans</i> , „
<i>Calaspidea contacta</i> , „		„ <i>latissima</i> , „
<i>Mesomphalia deliciosa</i> , „		„ <i>consociata</i> , Bolivia.
„ <i>pauperula</i> , „		„ <i>pæcilaspoides</i> , Ecuad.
„ <i>Buckleyi</i> , „		<i>Omaspides bivittata</i> , „
„ <i>pectinata</i> , „		„ <i>abbreviata</i> , „
„ <i>Pascoei</i> , „		<i>Batonota distincta</i> , „
„ <i>interjecta</i> , „		„ <i>Jansoni</i> , Chontales.

Dolichotoma instabilis.

Rotundata, postice paullo attenuata, convexa, cuprea aut nigro-ænea, antennis nigris; dorso subnitido, pube cinereâ adperso; thorace longitudine duplo latiori, lateribus ab apice ad basin oblique ampliatis, angulis posticis lateraliter productis, acutis; supra fere impunctato, utrinque irregulariter excavato, medio longitudinaliter canaliculato; elytris thorace duplo latioribus, lateribus basi late rotundato-ampliatis, ante medium ad apicem angustato-rotundatis, prope apicem citius angustatis, apice conjunctim late rotundatis; dorso convexis, basi retusis, deinde transversim gibbosis, irregulariter

elevato-reticulatis, reticulo nitido, areolas parvas irregulare opacas includenti; margine laterali antice late, postice modice, explanato, fere plano, vittâ latâ, superficiem fere amplectente, supra disci marginem extensâ, rufo-testaceâ, ornato. *Mas.*

Triangularis, elytrorum lateribus basi oblique ampliatis, paullo ante medium obtuse angulatis, hinc ad apicem rotundato-angustatis, apice subacute rotundatis. *Fœm.*

Var. *a.* Elytrorum margine laterali disco concolori, sanguineo vel testaceo-reticulato.

Var. *b.* Elytris totis unicoloribus.

Long. 7-8 lin.

Hab.—Ecuador.

D. instabilis is very variable both in colour and shape; some males being less rotundate, and some specimens of the other sex more triangular than the rest; it may be separated from *D. Salvini*, *metallica* and all the other species to which it is most closely allied, by having the whole of its upper surface sparingly clothed with short pubescence.

Dolichotoma sericea.

Rotundata, modice convexa, nigro-ænea, subopaca, antennis, basi exceptis, nigris, subtus magis nitida; femoribus antice antennarumque basi pallide testaceis; thorace longitudine plus duplo latiori, apice utrinque sinuato, medio leviter producto, lateribus ante medium late rotundato-ampliatis, pone medium fere rectis, parallelis; disco medio convexo, pube adpressâ argenteo-cinereâ dense vestito, margine laterali lineâque longitudinali centrali, postice tenuiter canaliculatâ, glabris; elytris pube adpressa cinereâ brevissimâ vestitis, thorace latioribus, lateribus a basi ad medium late rotundato-ampliatis, ultra medium ad apicem rotundato-angustatis, apice conjunctim late rotundatis; supra modice convexis, basi leviter impressis, ante medium obsolete gibbosis, fortiter punctatis, punctis prope suturam subseriatim dispositis; margine laterali late explanato, remote punctato.

Long. 7½ lin.

Hab.—Ecuador.

Dolichotoma sericea is similar in form to *D. speciosa*, the latter species may, however, be at once known by the

glabrous surface of the body, and by the entirely different coloration; both species agree in the almost entire absence of the gibbosity of the elytra; in the present insect, however, it is slightly more distinct than in *D. speciosa*. Five lower joints of antennæ, together with the base of the sixth, pale testaceous, stained at their apices with piceous. *M. puberula*, Boh., and *Batonota distincta*, mihi, the latter described below, both strongly resemble *D. sericea* in pubescence and colour.

Calaspidea contacta.

Subrotundata, postice modice attenuata, convexa, glabra, obscure nigro-ænea, subnitida, subtus nitida, antennis nigris, gracilibus; thorace longitudine duplo latiori, lateribus pone apicem fere ad basin oblique ampliatis, basi rotundatis; dorso utrinque concavo, impunctato; elytris thorace multo latioribus, humeris leviter sed distincte antrorsum prominulis, apice rotundatis; lateribus pone humeros fere ad medium rotundato-ampliatis, hinc ad apicem rotundato-angustatis, apice conjunctim rotundatis; disco convexis, a basin ultra medium perparum elevatis, hinc ad apicem declivibus, elevato-reticulatis, reticulo nitido, punctato, areolas sat magnas opacas includenti; margine laterali late explanato, leviter flexo, confertim sed tenuiter punctato, vittâ fulvâ plus minusve erosâ vel interruptâ, rufo-tinctâ, plerumque piceo-maculatâ, fere a basi ad apicem extensâ, ornato.

Long. $8\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Hab.—Ecuador.

This beautiful species so closely resembles *Mesomphalia Pascoei*, that at first sight I placed it in my cabinet in the immediate neighbourhood of that insect; on examination however, for the purpose of description, I found that it belonged to the present genus; it possesses the narrow thorax of *A. alurna* and *Columbiana*, the slender antennæ of *C. discors*, *regalis*, and their allies, and the convexity of *C. divalis* and *Colossa*; it is easily separated from any of these insects by one or other of the above-named structural characters, and also by the peculiar pattern of its elytra.

Calaspidea Colossa, Boh.

Mon. Cass. Suppl. p. 93.

Var. *b.* Elytrorum vitta intramarginali obsoleta, margine prope apicem maculis parvis sanguineis notato.

Hab.—Ecuador.

Mesomphalia deliciosa.

Late subtriangularis, apice acuminata; convexa, dorso gibboso, nigro-ænea aut nigra, subopaca, glabra, subtus nitida, antennis nigris; thorace longitudine duplo latiori, lateribus pone apicem oblique ampliatis, vix pone medium rectis, parallelis; disco opaco, utrinque concavo; elytris thorace multo latioribus, humeris antrorsum paullo prominulis, apice rotundatis; lateribus pone humeros fere ad medium ampliato-rotundatis, hinc ad apicem oblique rotundato-angustatis, apice conjunctim acuminatis; disco convexis, basi retusis, obtuse gibbosis, distincte sed leviter punctatis, subopacis, obsolete elevato-reticulatis; margine laterali antice late, postice modice, explanato, paullo deflexo, subcrebre punctato, margine externo anguste reflexo, plagâ oblongâ, postice attenuatâ, a paullo infra basin ad longe pone medium extensâ rufo aut fulvo-testaceâ, ornato.

Var. *a.* Elytrorum plagis intramarginalibus obsoletis, margine prope medium parce sanguineo-reticulatis.

Long. 6-7 lin.

Hab.—Ecuador.

This striking insect is nearly allied to *M. textilis*, Guér., but it is broader in proportion to its length, while at the same time the apices of the elytra are more acute; the sides of the thorax are also less oblique; it differs besides entirely in colour and pattern.

Mesomphalia pauperula.

Late subtriangularis, convexa, dorso gibbosa, obscure nigro-ænea, subopaca, subtus nitida, antennis nigris; his basi femorumque facie antica pallide piceis; thorace longitudine duplo latiori, lateribus pone apicem ad paullo ultra medium oblique ampliatis, deinde ad basin fere rectis; disco pube argenteo-sericeâ brevissimâ sparse

vestito, utrinque concavo, intra marginem lineâ obliquâ impresso, lateribus late reflexis; medio convexo, punctis magnis 4, quadratim dispositis, profunde impresso; elytris thorace multo latoribus, humeris antrorsum vix prominulis, apice rotundatis, lateribus infra humeros fere ad medium ampliato-rotundatis, a medio ad apicem oblique rotundato-angustatis, apice conjunctim acutis; supra pube brevissimâ sparse vestitis, disco convexis, basi retusis, obtuse gibbosis, fortiter punctatis, punctis magnis, interstitiis elevatis, reticulas irregulares formantibus; margine laterali late explanato, fortiter, minus crebre punctato, vittâ latâ a paullo infra basin fere ad apicem extensâ, superficiem fere amplectante, fulvo-testaceâ, postice infuscatâ, ornato.

Long. 6 lin.

Hab.—Ecuador.

At first sight, the single specimen from which I have drawn up the above description, looks like a starved individual of the former species, but in addition to the more oblique sides of the thorax, and the peculiar sculpturing of its disc, the broader form, the less acuminate apex, and the deeper punctation of the elytra, will easily separate it from that insect.

Mesomphalia Buckleyi.

Late ovata, postice attenuata, modice convexa, nigro-ænea, antennis nigris; supra subnitida, pube adpressâ griseâ vestitâ; subtus nitida; thorace longitudine plus duplo latori, obscure æneo, subtiliter punctato, lateribus apice truncatis, transversim productis, hinc ad medium oblique ampliatis, deinde subito rotundatis, pone medium ad basin fere rectis, pallelis; elytris thorace latoribus, basi rotundato-ampliatis, humeris obsolete; latoribus ante medium ad apicem rotundato-angustatis, apice rotundatis; disco convexis, ante medium citius elevatis, irregulariter elevato-reticulatis, reticulo nitido, areolas sat magnas punctatas includenti; margine laterali late explanato, ♂ fere horizontali, ♀ magis deflexo, crebre punctato, vittâ fusco-flavâ, utrinque irregulariter et profunde erosâ, interdum interruptâ, a basi ad apicem extensâ, ornato.

Long. 9-11 lines.

Hab.—Ecuador.

Thorax more than twice as broad as long; sides truncate at the apex, then subobliquely enlarged to the middle, straight and parallel from behind the latter to the apex; disc slightly concave on either side, transversely convex in the middle, impressed in the medial line with a faint longitudinal groove; surface subnitidous, very finely and subremotely punctured, very sparingly clothed with short adpressed sericeous hairs; elytra twice as broad at their widest part as the thorax, shoulders broadly ampliate-rotundate, the humeral angles entirely obsolete; sides rounded and narrowed from the middle to the apex, the latter conjointly rounded; upper surface of disc convex, the highest portion of the convexity, especially in the ♂, being before the middle; surface covered with raised, shining, impunctate reticulations, which enclose irregular, opaque, punctured areolæ, these spaces are frequently covered with small reticulations, which render the large ones less defined.

Mesomphalia pectinata.

Rotundata ♂, postice attenuata ♀, modice convexa, nigro-ænea, subopaca, pube adpressâ griseâ sparse vestita, subtus nitida, antennis nigris; thorace longitudine duplo latiori ♀, paullo latiori ♂, lateribus ab apice ad longe pone medium oblique ampliatis, basi ipso subrectis, disco pube adpressâ vestito; elytris thorace latioribus, humeris late rotundato-ampliatis, angulis obsoletis; lateribus a medio ad apicem angustato-rotundatis (postice magis angustatis ♀), disco modice convexis, elevato-reticulatis, reticulo subnitido, areolas magnas, opacas, obsolete punctatas includenti; margine laterali late explanato, crebre sed tenuiter punctato, vix obliquo, vittâ submarginali, fere a basi ad apicem extensâ, intus ramulos nonnullos (circa 5) ad disci marginem emittente, pallide flavo-fulvâ, ornato.

Long. 9-10 lin.

Hab.—Ecuador.

A broader and shorter insect than *M. Buckleyi*, less convex, sides of the thorax much more obliquely dilated, more coarsely pubescent; the reticulations on the disc of the elytra are also larger, and enclose opaque, nearly impunctate areolæ; the pattern on the lateral margin is

also entirely different: in *M. Buckleyi** the fulvous vitta is placed on the inner portion of the margin, extending for a short distance over the disc; both its edges are irregular, but it is far more deeply notched on its outer side. In *M. pectinata*, on the other hand, the stripe is placed near the outer edge of the lateral margin, its outer border is entire, and it emits from its inner edge a number of short transverse fasciæ, which extend inwards as far as the margin of the disc.

Mesomphalia Pascoei.

Rotundata, postice paullo attenuata, modice convexa, obscure nigro-ænea aut nigra, subopaca, pube sericeâ vestita, subtus magis nitida, antennis nigris; thorace longitudine fere duplo latiori, lateribus pone apicem oblique ampliatis, deinde rotundatis, pone medium rectis, paullo divaricatis; disco lævi, medio convexo, tenuiter longitudinaliter canaliculato, utrinque concavo, lateribus late reflexis, pube depressâ argenteo-sericeâ minus dense vestito; elytris thorace multo latioribus, humeris non prominulis ♂; leviter antrorsum productis ♀; apice rotundatis; lateribus pone humeros fere ad medium rotundato-ampliatis, pone medium ad apicem rotundato-angustatis, apice conjunctim subacute rotundatis aut rotundatis; disco modice convexis, basi citius elevatis, pube suberectâ adpersis, elevato-reticulatis, reticulo nitido, hic illic fortiter punctato, disco exteriori sæpe obsoleto, areolas sat parvas irregulares opacas includente; margine laterali late explanato, vix deflexo ♂; magis deflexo ante medium ♀; subcrebre punctato, vittâ submarginali angustâ, pallide fulvâ, intus ramulos nonnullos irregulares, sæpe interruptos, nonnihil obsoletos emittante, ornato.

Long. 8-9 lin.

Hab.—Ecuador.

This species is very similar in pattern to *M. pectinata*; it is at once known by the narrow thorax, the distinct humeral angles of the elytra, the coarse pubescence,

* The vitta in the ♂ and ♀ of this species covers a larger portion of the surface, and extends much closer to the border of the elytra; but its outer margin is even more deeply notched than in the other sex.

and lastly, by the greater irregularity of the short fasciæ which arise from the inner border of the lateral vitta; these are often interrupted and sometimes entirely obsolete, the vitta itself occasionally being itself reduced to a narrow submarginal line; in some specimens the fulvous markings are more or less stained with piceous.

Mesomphalia interjecta.

Subtriangularis, convexa, obscure nigro-ænea, subnitida, pube brevi adpressâ cinereâ sparsissime vestita, subtus nitida, antennis nigris; thorace longitudine plus duplo latiori, lateribus pone apicem fere ad medium late explanatis, leviter rotundatis, deinde cite rotundatis, pone medium ad basin rectis, fere parallelis; dorso tenuiter subremote punctato, utrinque irregulariter sed leviter foveolato, medio ante basin transversim excavato; elytris thorace multo latioribus; lateribus a basi fere ad medium rotundato-ampliatis, hinc ad apicem angustatis et leviter rotundatis, apice conjunctim rotundatis; disco convexis, pone basin citius elevatis, distincte suberebre punctatis, irregulariter elevato-reticulatis, reticulo nitido, disco exteriori prope marginem obsolete, areolas sat magnas opacas includente, margine laterali ante medium late, pone medium modice explanato, subfortiter punctato, obscure fusco-æneo, plagis irregularibus 6, prope disci marginem positis, disco ipso paullo incurventibus, vittam interruptam formantibus, sordide fulvis, ornato.

Long. 9 lin.

Hab.—Ecuador.

The triangular form of this insect (which is very similar to that of *M. elocata*, Boh.) will at once separate it from any of the species characterized in the present paper.

Mesomphalia perjucunda.

Rotundata, leviter convexa, obscure nigro-ænea, subnitida, pube cinereâ vestita, subtus nitida, antennis nigris; thorace longitudine fere duplo latiori, lateribus ante medium oblique rotundato-ampliatis, deinde citius rotundatis, hinc ad basin rectis; dorso medio convexo, utrinque

concavo, lateribus late reflexis; disco impunctato, sparsissime cinereo-sericeo; elytris thorace fere triplo latioribus, humeris vix prominulis, apice rotundatis, lateribus pone humeros fere ad medium leviter rotundato-ampliatas, hinc ad apicem citius rotundato-angustatis, apice conjunctim rotundatis; disco leviter, ante medium citius convexis, irregulariter elevato-reticulatis, reticulo nitido, areolas sat magnas, disco externo vagas, opacas, punctatas includente; margine laterali late explanato, plano, fulvo, limbo, lineisque transversis 5, a margine externo ad discum extensis, obscure nigro-æneis.

Long. 7-8 lin.

Hab.—Ecuador.

The singularity of the markings on the elytra will at once separate the beautiful insect from any hitherto described species. The marginal bands radiate from within outwards, and would (if produced inwardly) meet nearly in the centre of the suture; they are frequently dilated, leaving only six narrow fulvous lines.

Mesomphalia emorsitans.

Anguste ovata, postice valde attenuata, convexa, obscure nigro-ænea, subnitida, pube adpressâ sericeâ sparse vestita; subtus magis nitida, antennis nigris; thorace longitudine duplo latiori, lateribus ante medium oblique ampliatas, deinde rotundatis, hinc ad basin rectis, parallelis; disco foveolato, impunctato, sparsissime cinereo sericeo; elytris thorace multo latioribus, humeris antrosum leviter prominulis, apice rotundatis, lateribus pone humeros fere ad medium ampliato-rotundatis, hinc ad apicem rotundato-angustatis, apice conjunctim subacutis; supra (præsertim ante medium) convexis, basi obsolete retusis, crebre et fortiter punctatis, disco ante medium reticulato-rugosis; margine laterali modice ampliato, vittâ submarginali, postice angustatâ, intus bis-emarginatâ, vix infra basin ad apicem extensâ, pallide fulvâ, ornato.

Long. 8½ lin.

Hab.—Ecuador.

Very similar in form and sculpture both of thorax and elytra to *M. blandifica*, Boh., the elytra rather more convex, less produced at the apex, and the shoulders rather less distinct; although so differently coloured, it is not unlikely to prove a variety of that species.

Mesomphalia latissima.

Rotundata, longitudine distincte latior, modice convexa, obscure nigro-ænea, subopaca, subtus magis nitida, antennis nigris; thorace longitudine fere duplo latiori, apice distincte emarginato, lateribus pone apicem fere ad medium oblique rotundato-ampliatas, deinde rotundatis, pone medium ad basin rectis, parallelis; dorso medio convexo, longitudinaliter canaliculato, utrinque concavo, lateribus late reflexis; disco dense argenteo-sericeo, lineis duabus, unâ longitudinali, alterâ transversâ, disci medio positas, crucis figuram formantibus glabris; elytris longitudine distincte latioribus, basi truncatis, fere transversis, humeris late rotundatis, non prominulis, lateribus pone humeros rotundatis, pone medium ad apicem angustato-rotundatis, apice late rotundatis; disco modice convexis, pone basin citius elevatis, pube adpressâ cinereâ sparsissime vestitis; subcrebre sed tenuiter punctatis, interstitiis lævibus, prope suturam obsolete elevato-reticulatis; margine laterali latissimo, fere plano, obsolete transversim strigoso, plagâ magnâ a basi ad longe ultra medium productâ, postice attenuatâ, ante apicem desinente, rufo-testaceâ, ornato.

Long. $8\frac{1}{2}$, lat. 9 lin.

Hab.—Ecuador.

Very closely allied to *M. latevittata*, Boh., and possibly only a variety of that species; differing principally in its transverse form, and in the absence of the reticulations, which in the former insect are spread over the disc of the elytra; the nigro-æneous edge of the lateral margin of the elytron is also broader, and the rufo-testaceous vitta terminates much sooner.

Mesomphalia consociata.

Late rotundato-ovata, postice attenuata, leviter convexa, nigro-ænea, subnitida, pube subdepressâ cinereâ sparse vestita, antennis nigris; thorace longitudine plus duplo latiori, lateribus pone apicem ad longe ultra medium oblique ampliatas, hinc ad basin rectis; dorso opaco, pube sericeâ depressâ sparsissime adperso, medio convexo, utrinque concavo et ibi unifoveolato, lateribus late reflexis; elytris thorace multo latioribus, a basi fere ad medium rotundato-ampliatas, hinc ad apicem rotundato-

angustatis; dorso leviter convexus, basi citius elevatis; elevato-reticulatis, reticulo nitido, sat elevato, areolas magnas opacas includente; margine laterali late explanato, leviter deflexo, confertim punctato, vittâ latâ fere a basi ad apicem extensâ, superficiem fere amplectente, ornato.

Long. $10\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab.—Bolivia.

This species stands very near to *M. Saundersi*, Boh.; it is rather narrower, and more shining above; the reticulations on the elytra are stronger and more distinctly raised from the surface of the disc; the dark nigro-æneous border of the dilated margin of each elytron is also much broader.

Mesomphalia pæcilaspoides.

Ovato-subrotundata, postice paullo angustata, convexa, subnitida, subtus nitida, obscure nigro-ænea, antennis nigris; thorace longitudine duplo latiori, apice leviter emarginato, lateribus pone apicem oblique ampliatis, vix pone medium ad basin leviter rotundatis, pallelis, angulis posticis subrectis, obtusis; dorso medio convexo nitido, hic illic leviter excavato, tenuiter et remote punctato, utrinque concavo, lateribus late reflexis, crebre rugoso strigosis; elytris testaceis thorace multo latioribus, humeris antrorsum vix prominulis, apice rotundatis; lateribus pone humeros fere ad medium leviter ampliato-rotundatis, hinc ad apicem rotundato-angustatis, apice conjunctim subacute rotundatis; supra, convexus, basi citius elevatis et ibi leviter excavatis, crebre et fortiter punctatis, vittâ suturali infra basin paullo dilatâtâ, et utrinque maculis tribus disco positis nigris; margine laterali late explanato, paullo deflexo, limbo angusto, apice subito dilatato, fasciisque duabus latis unâ basi, alterâ prope medium positis, ad disci marginem extensis, nigris.

Long. 6 lin.

Hab.—Ecuador.

This insect although having the facies of a *Pæcilaspis*, belongs undoubtedly (in my opinion) to the present genus. The three black patches on the disc of each elytron are arranged as follows: the first, placed on the outer disc below the shoulder, is usually attached by a short

branch to the inner extremity of the basal marginal fascia; the second, on the inner disc near its middle, is placed near the suture; whilst the third, situated on the outer disc near the apical border of the elytron, is more or less connected with the latter, by an irregular branch.

Omaspides bivittata.

Subrotundata, postice attenuata, paullo convexa, nigro-ænea, subopaca, subtus nitida, antennis nigris; thorace semicirculari, lateribus apice rotundato-ampliatis, hinc ad basin oblique productis, disco opaco, tenuiter longitudinaliter canaliculato; elytris obscure æneis, thorace multo latioribus, humeris non prominulis, apice rotundatis, lateribus infra humeros fere ad medium rotundato-ampliatis, hinc ad apicem rotundato-angustatis, apice conjunctim acute rotundatis; disco elevato-reticulatis, reticulo nitido, disco externo pone medium sanguineo, areolas parvas, punctatas, opacas includente; margine laterali late explanato, paullo deflexo, obsolete et laxè reticulato, crebre punctato, vittâ latâ superficiem fere amplectente, paullo ante apicem desinente, sanguineâ, ornato.

Long. 6 lin.

Hab.—Ecuador.

O. bivittata may be known at once from *O. augusta*, Boh., the only species with which it might be confounded, by the very oblique sides of the thorax, and by the much coarser and more distinct reticulations covering the disc of the elytra.

Omaspides abbreviata.

Rotundata, paullo convexa, obscure ænea, nitida, antennis nigris; thorace subtilissime punctato, dorso tenuiter longitudinaliter canaliculato, medio ante basin transversim foveolato; elytris sat ampliatis, humeris non prominulis, late rotundatis, lateribus pone humeros ad medium rotundato-ampliatis, hinc ad apicem rotundato-angustatis; dorso subcrebre punctatis, margine laterali late explanato; flavis, limbo exteriori, suturâ, plagâ communi cruciformi, a basi fere ad medium extensâ, vittâque basali inter discum et marginem positâ, longe ante medium abbreviatâ, obscure æneis.

Long. 6 lin.

Hab.—Ecuador.

Antennæ scarcely longer than the head and thorax, slightly increasing in thickness towards the apex; thorax nearly one-third broader than long, sides very oblique, slightly sinuate near the middle. Very close to *O. bistri-gata*, Boh.; the antennæ shorter, the elytra less broadly dilated, surface rather more strongly punctured on the disc, the humeral angles less distinct, surface of dilated margin more deflexed.

Batonota distincta.

Subtriangularis, apice rotundata, viridi-ænea, supra opaca, subtus nigra, nitida; antennis nigris, basi fulvis; thorace longitudine plus duplo latiori, lateribus oblique ampliatis, basi rotundatis, fere parallelis, dorso impunctato, pube argenteo-sericeâ adpressâ dense vestito; elytris thorace multo latioribus, humeris antrorsum valde productis, apice acutis, extrorsum curvatis, dorso carinâ diagonali divisis; lateribus ante medium fere parallelis, pone medium ad apicem rotundato-angustatis, apice conjunctim rotundatis; dorso convexis, sparse cinereo-sericeis, basi retusis, deinde transversim gibbosis, subfortiter punctatis, punctis prope suturam seriatim, prope marginem, inordinatim dispositis; interstitiis duobus prope suturam alteroque disci elevatis; margine laterali tenuiter punctato. *Mas.*

Elytrorum humeris antrorsum minus productis, apice subacutis, extrorsum non curvatis; lateribus pone humeros ad apicem rotundato-angustatis, apicem versus citius angustatis, apice conjunctim subacutis. *Fem.*

Long. 7 lin.

Hab.—Ecuador.

The male of this species may be at once known from congeneric forms, by the strongly produced humeral angles of the elytra; and both sexes by the dense sericeous pubescence clothing the disc of the thorax.

Batonota Jansoni.

Triangularis, convexa, nigra, supra opaca, subtus nitida, antennis nigris; thorace longitudine fere duplo latiori, lateribus oblique rotundatis-ampliatis, basin versus citius

rotundatis; dorso medio carinato, pube tenui, adpressâ, cinereâ, sparse vestito; elytris thorace multo latioribus, humeris angulatis, antrorsum leviter productis, apice acutis, dorso carinâ diagonali divisis; lateribus pone humeros rotundato-angustatis, apicem versus citius rotundatis; dorso convexis, basi retusis, deinde transversim gibbosis, fortiter subseriatim punctatis, interstitiis duobus prope suturam alteroque disci carinatis; margine laterali antice late, postice modice explanato; obscure viridi-æneis aut nigro-æneis: maculâ parvâ irregulari pone gibbum plagâque magnâ prope medium marginis explanatis positis, ornatis.

Long. $6\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab.—Chontales.

Collected by Mr. E. Janson, junr., after whom I have named it.
